

ATTACHMENT 6

**PHASE I
HISTORIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFICATION SURVEY**

**DRAFT:
PHASE I HISTORIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFICATION SURVEY,
TALBERT LAKE RESTORATION PROJECT,
CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH,
ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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September 17, 2007

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**NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB)
INFORMATION SHEET**

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TALBERT LAKE RESTORATION, CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH,
ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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Guidelines: Section 106, CEQA
USGS Quadrangles: *Seal Beach &
Newport Beach 7.5'*
T5S/R11W/Section 26
Acreage: ~85

BonTerra Consulting
Project Number: PACE J002

Key Words: City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, Rancho Las Bolsas, Juaneño, Gabrielino, Intensive Survey, Negative Findings

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Pacific Advanced Civil Engineering (PACE), BonTerra Consulting completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Records Search and field survey for the proposed Talbert Lake Restoration Project Area of Potential Effect (APE), which is located in the City of Huntington Beach, Orange County. The project site is situated in the upper reaches of Bolsa Bay at elevations ranging from -5 to 40 feet above mean sea level (msl). The Project APE encompasses approximately 85 acres, the majority of which is below sea level. The City of Huntington Beach proposes to restore Talbert Lake, thus requiring compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The Project APE is chiefly characterized by the upper reaches of Bolsa Bay and portions of the surrounding terraces. The entire surrounding area is extensively developed with residential housing and commercial facilities. This area was subjected to an intensive cultural resources field survey. In accordance with requirements of Section 106, this study was conducted to identify cultural resources that may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and to recommend further actions to evaluate these resources with the ultimate goal of resolving adverse effects to historic properties within the Project APE, should they be identified.

A cultural resources records search was conducted by the South Central Coastal Information Center at the California State University, Fullerton to cover the Project APE and a 1-mile radius around the side. The results indicated 17 archaeological and 9 historical sites within the one-mile search radius; none of these were within the Project APE. Research further indicates 28 studies have taken place within the search radius, 4 of which entail all or part of the Project APE.

Field assessment was conducted February 1, 2007, by Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA. The Project APE was dominated by native and non-native (ornamental) species of trees, shrubs, and grasses. No archaeological sites or built-environment resources were discovered as a result of the survey.

Archival research, field inspection, and the degree of previous disturbance indicate a low likelihood of encountering intact cultural resources within the Project APE. As such, construction monitoring is neither warranted nor recommended. In the unlikely event that previously unidentified cultural resources are located during project development, work in the specific area of the find is to be suspended until such time as a qualified Archaeologist can evaluate the resource and/or preservation easements can be established.

If human remains are discovered, the Orange County Coroner's office must be notified immediately (California Health and Safety Code §7050.5) and all activities in the immediate area of the find must cease until appropriate and lawful measures have been implemented. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) (California Public Resources Code §5097.98). The NAHC will designate a Most Likely Descendent who will make recommendations concerning the reassignment of the remains in consultation with the lead agency and the project's Archaeologist.

A paleontological records search conducted by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County indicates deep excavations throughout the Project APE; any excavations within the older Quaternary terrace deposits present in the more elevated eastern and southern portions of the Project APE should be monitored by a qualified Paleontologist.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

BonTerra Consulting was retained by Pacific Advanced Civil Engineering (PACE) to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Records Search and field survey for the proposed Talbert Lake Restoration Project Area of Potential Effect (APE) which is located in the City of Huntington Beach in Orange County (Exhibit 1, Regional Location and Exhibit 2, Local Vicinity). The Project APE is situated predominantly in the upper reaches of Bolsa Bay in northwestern Orange County as depicted on the Seal Beach & Newport Beach USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles (Exhibit 2). The Project APE encompasses approximately 85 acres, the majority of which is below sea level.

The City of Huntington Beach proposes to restore Talbert Lake, thus requiring compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The current project involves an inventory of cultural resources without an evaluation of their significance and status as historic properties (as defined in 36 CFR 800). All aspects of the undertaking were conducted under the supervision of Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA of BonTerra Consulting. Mr. Glenn is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) qualified under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (Appendix A).

2.0 LOCATION AND SETTING

The approximate 85-acre Project APE is located within Section 26 of Township 5 South/Range 11 West as measured from the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Exhibit 2). Regionally, the Project APE is situated within the upper reaches of Bolsa Bay at elevations ranging from -5 to 40 feet above mean sea level (Exhibit 2). The Project APE is dominated by recent Quaternary alluvium and old terrace deposits. Residential development is focused on the low plain to the north and west of the Project APE. The areas to the east and south are natural terraces occupied by commercial/light industrial development and recreation facilities, respectively.

3.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

3.1 PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

The prehistory of much of southern California is best described by a general chronology that was originally developed for the coastal region by William Wallace in 1955, which is applicable to many near-coastal and interior areas. Supported by radiocarbon dates from key archaeological sites, Wallace (1955, 1978) established a 4-stage sequence that, after nearly 50 years, remains widely applicable today. He identified four archaeological *horizons* based on types of artifacts and features diagnostic of broad periods in the prehistory of southern California:

- Horizon I: **Early Man** (before 7,000 years ago)
- Horizon II: **Millingstone** (7,000–3,500 years ago)
- Horizon III: **Intermediate** (3,500–1,500 years ago)
- Horizon IV: **Late Prehistoric** (1,500–historic contact, ca. 200 years ago)

Horizon I, **Early Man**, included a speculated (but at the time unsubstantiated) late Pleistocene occupation. Since Wallace formulated his chronology, sites on the central coast and at Buena Vista Lake, for example, have yielded radiocarbon ages between 9,500 and 8,000 years ago



Regional Location

Talbert Lake Diversion Project

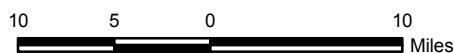
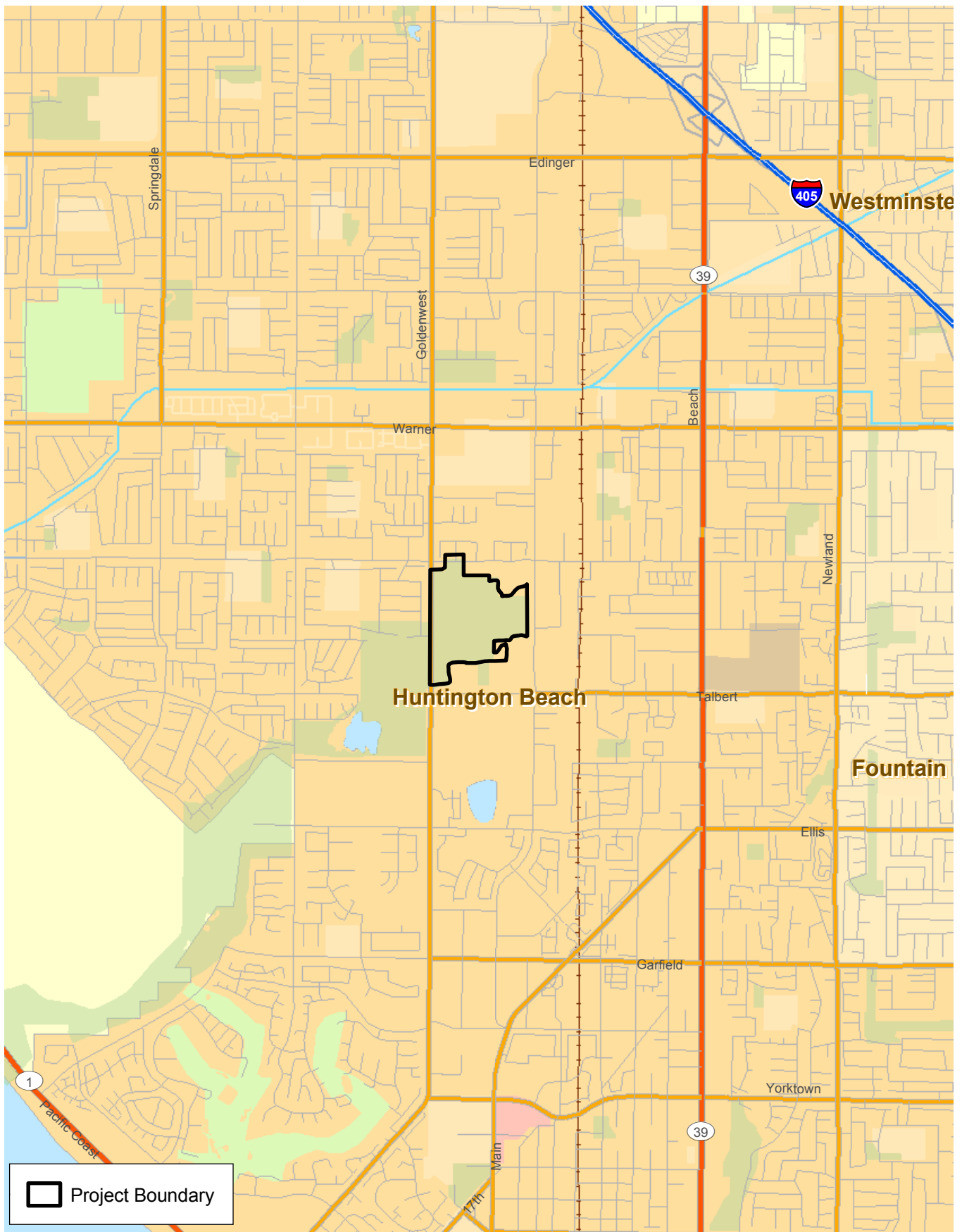


Exhibit 1

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D:/Projects/Pace/J002/Ex_LV_092807.mxd



Local Vicinity

Talbert Lake Diversion Project



0.5 0.25 0 0.5 Miles

Exhibit 2

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CONSULTING

R:/Projects/Pace/J002/Graphics/Ex2_LV_092807.pdf

(Greenwood 1972; Fredrickson and Grossman 1977; Glassow 1977). Clovis-style fluted projectile points at least 11,000 years old have been found in the southern San Joaquin Valley, the Mojave Desert, and the Tehachapi Mountains (Moratto 1984:81, 87) these discoveries substantiate Wallace's belief in a late Pleistocene period of occupation.

The Early Man Horizon is usually thought to have been characterized by small, highly mobile bands of hunters who were drawn to Late Ice Age resources such as broad inland lakes and marshes, and large game. Now known to correspond to the better-defined Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) of interior deserts or Paleo-Coastal Tradition (PCT) of the Pacific littoral zone (both 11,000–8,000 years ago), sites from this period show a greater diversity of ecological settings and approaches to subsistence (Moratto 1984:104). Sophisticated lithic technology of the WPLT/PCT featured finely crafted projectile points, crescents, scrapers, and knives.

Horizon II, **Millingstone Assemblages**, represents a long period of time characterized by small but less nomadic groups that probably relied on a seasonal round of settlement that may have begun during earlier millennia (Moratto 1984:109). In many areas, the seasonal round likely included both inland and coastal residential bases. Millingstone sites are marked by the appearance of seed-grinding tools (such as manos, metates, and hammerstones), usually in large numbers. These often occur in association with shell middens in coastal locations. Seeds from sage, buckwheat, and various grasses provided staple foods, and less emphasis appears to have been placed on hunting. Coarse-grained, durable, lithic materials (such as quartzite, rhyolite, and other volcanic materials) are more common in flaked stone tools from this period than fine-grained, silicious materials such as chert and jasper.

During Horizon III, **Intermediate Period**, the first evidence of acorn processing appeared, as indicated by in the presence of mortars and pestles. As a high-calorie, storable food, acorns contributed to increasing sedentism and more complex social organization (Johnson and Earle 1987). The absence of small projectile points indicates that the bow and arrow—a hallmark of the Late Prehistoric—had not yet been introduced, but elaborate dart points are a common artifact of the Intermediate Period. Along the coast, the Intermediate Period saw the use of more diverse marine resources, evident in bone and shell fishhooks, harpoon points, and net weights. It was during this time that the introduction of plank canoes is postulated. Shell and steatite beads and ornaments were produced in larger quantities and in a greater variety of styles. Regional exchange intensified with non-local materials such as steatite, serpentine, fused shale, and obsidian obtained through trade (McIntyre 1990:5).

The Horizon IV, **Late Prehistoric Period**, exhibits larger populations and a wider variety of material culture and social institutions. Storable surplus foods (such as acorns and dried meats, especially fish and shellfish) allowed populations to increase and social mechanisms to diversify. New artifact classes, such as small triangular projectile points and steatite shaft straighteners (indicating bow and arrow technology), some types of shell beads, and ceramics (in some areas) are diagnostic of the Late Prehistoric. The production of pictographs (rock paintings) is also thought to be a hallmark of this period. It is during the Late Prehistoric that the Uto-Aztecan speaking emigrants from the Great Basin appeared in Los Angeles, Orange, and northern San Diego Counties.

Late Prehistoric Period archaeology is generally better understood because the late nineteenth and early twentieth century descendants of these groups provided additional information to early anthropologists. Unfortunately, introduction of foreign diseases, displacement, and absorption into other groups caused by the arrival of the Spanish, Mexican, and American populations decimated native populations to such low numbers that, by the mid-to-late 1800s, they were a

minor portion of the overall population. For this reason, very little interest in native inhabitants and their prehistory was initially generated. By the turn of the twentieth century, anthropologists began to collect data about traditional native lifestyles in California.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

At the time of Spanish contact, the region of the Talbert Lake APE was inhabited by the Gabrielino, or *Tongva*, near the southern extent of their ethnographic territory (Kroeber 1925; Harrington 1942; Johnston 1962; Blackburn 1963; Heizer 1968; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). The name “Gabrielino” identifies those people who came under the control of *Misión San Gabriel Arcángel* and included the inhabitants of most of current-day Los Angeles and Orange Counties. According to the ethnographic evidence, the Gabrielino territory included the coastal plain of Los Angeles and Orange Counties extending from Topanga Canyon in the north to Aliso Creek in the south, and east of Mount Rubidoux in Western Riverside County. Their territory also included the islands of Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas.

Unfortunately, the Gabrielino are one of the least documented of the native California peoples because they were one of the first groups to suffer the effects of foreign diseases brought by the Spanish and the subsequent migration of foreigners who arrived in the region (Bean and Smith 1978). However, ethnographic studies conducted by J.P. Harrington, Alfred Kroeber, and others in the early twentieth century provide some insight into the Gabrielino culture.

Linguists have determined that the Gabrielino language was derived from one of the Cupan languages in the Takic family, which is a part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Bean and Smith 1978). Linguistic evidence indicates that the Gabrielinos or their ancestors migrated from the Great Basin area. Analysis suggests that, at one time, the entire southern California coastal region was populated by Hokan speakers who were gradually separated and displaced by Takic speaking immigrants from the Great Basin area (Bean and Smith 1978; Cameron 1999). The timing and extent of the migrations and their impact on indigenous peoples is not well understood; any data related to it represents a valuable contribution to the understanding of local prehistory.

Gabrielino territory occupied one of the richest environmental habitats in all of California. The territory included four macro-environments: the Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills, Prairie, Exposed Coast, and Sheltered Coast (Bean and Smith 1978). These diverse macro-environments, and the resources contained within each, enabled the Gabrielinos to develop one of the most complex cultures of any native California group. The abundance of resources provided many opportunities for the Gabrielino to exploit native plants and animals. This, in turn, allowed the population to settle in small villages throughout the territory.

Permanent villages evolved in resource-rich areas near rivers, streams, and along the coast. Secondary, or satellite, villages were also established nearby. The sheltered coast of upper Bolsa Bay provided an ideal setting for human occupation. The local environment provided access to resources in the bay and close access to the coastal beaches. Ethnographic evidence indicates that the village of *Lukup* was located in the vicinity of current-day Huntington Beach and *Moyo*, or *Moyongna*, in the vicinity of Newport Bay (Kroeber 1925; Johnston 1962).

The Gabrielinos traditionally constructed two types of dwellings: the subterranean pit house and the thatched lean-to (wickiup). The pit house was constructed by excavating approximately two feet below the surface, building the walls and roof with wooden beams and earth around the excavation pit. The lean-to, or wickiup, was constructed of thatched walls and a thatched roof surrounded by large, converging poles. A hearth located inside the structure provided warmth.

Hearths used for cooking were located outside. Sweathouses, or *temescals*, were used as a meeting place for the men (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978).

The material culture of the Gabrielino reflected elaborately developed artistic styles and adaptations to the various environments within their territory. This artistic style was often manifested in elaborate shell bead and asphaltum ornamentation on many utilitarian items such as bone awl handles, bowl or mortar rims. Spears, atlatls, darts, as well as bows and arrows were used for hunting; manos, metates, mortars and pestles were used for processing plant and animal material into food items. The Gabrielinos were also known for their high-quality baskets woven from rush stems (*Juncus* sp.), native grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), and squawbush (*Rhus trilobata*) (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

3.3 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The major historic periods for southern California are defined by key events documented by various sources:

- **Spanish Period** (1769–1822)
- **Mexican Period** (1822–1848)
- **American Period** (1848–Present)

The historic era is generally considered to have begun with the period of occupation by European descendants. This period marked a time of disease, exploitation, and deculturation of the native peoples beginning circa 1769 with the founding of the *Misión San Diego de Alcalá*. Spanish occupation and control was passed on to Mexico after the latter gained its independence in 1821. The Mexican period, in turn, gave way to United States control subsequent to the Mexican-American War and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848.

The **Spanish Period** in the vicinity of the APE included the establishment of the *Misión San Gabriel Arcángel*. Mission life introduced agriculture (the cultivation of corn, wheat, and other crops), as well as horse domestication and cattle grazing. Native Americans were recruited as neophytes for the dual purpose of spreading the Catholic religion among the native population while supplying the missions with labor. Adobe architecture was a byproduct of mission life and was proliferated in the area. Despite the transition to the Mexican period, the cultural structure of the Spanish Period was retained for a time, and missions continued to operate as they had in the past.

Mexico's independence from Spain in 1822 ushered in the **Mexican Period** in *Alta California*. Mexico secularized the missions and continued the Spanish practice of granting large tracts of ranch lands to prominent soldiers, civil servants, and other settlers. Little visible evidence of the transition of power from Spain to Mexico was immediately evident in the frontiers of Alta California. Laws and practices of the earlier government remained in place until shortly before the 1834 secularization of the missions (a decade after Mexican rule began).

Secularization freed vast tracts of land for redistribution. Although several land grants were made prior to 1834, this date marks the beginning of the era of the rancho. Agriculture was overshadowed by the trade in cattle hides and tallow. It is the trade in hides along the California coast about which William Henry Dana writes in his epoch *Two Years Before the Mast*. The hide trade made the harbor at San Diego, and other coastal stops such as San Juan Capistrano and San Pedro, favorite ports-of-call for the sailing ships of the era. With this trade came a degree of prosperity to the region. The *Pueblo de San Diego* and the ranchos grew, often with the aid of Native American labor. However, this era was short-lived. The Mexican-American War of

1846-1848 brought the era of Hispanic rule to a close. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo would cede Alta California (along with Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas) to the United States.

The **American Period** began with Mexico's cession of California in 1848. However, prior to this time, Americans were well-established; a number of them elected Mexican citizenship and married into the local families. The Mexican-American War tested the loyalty of the American emigrants to their adopted country, some of which aided the American forces, while others maintained their allegiance to Mexico and, more relevantly, to California. The Native American community was, for the most part, a neutral observer during the war.

A Lands Commission was created in response to the Act of 1851, which provided a means of validating land ownership throughout the state by settlement of land claims. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of legal costs and a lack of what Americans considered to be sufficient evidence to provide title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became public land, available for settlement by emigrants to California. The Native American community was further marginalized as their lands were occupied by American settlers.

The influx of people to California was the result of various factors, including: the discovery of gold in the state, the conclusion of the Civil War and subsequent availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act; and the importance of the country as an agricultural area supported by the construction of connecting railways. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to increased population and the economic "boom and bust" period of the late 1880s.

As more Americans ventured into southern California and Orange County at the end of the nineteenth century, the old Spanish land grants were gradually divided and the land changed hands many times. Agriculture and ranching were prime activities of the newcomers to the county and, by the turn of the twentieth century, small towns had been created with all the facilities necessary for future growth including post offices, schools, churches, small commercial establishments, and growing residential sections. The Native American community was assigned to reservations with little consideration of their past culture or future development as American citizens.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.1.1 Records Search

A cultural resources records search for the Talbert Lake Restoration Project APE and surrounding vicinity was completed by staff of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at the California State University, Fullerton on February 5, 2007 (Appendix B). The SCCIC is the designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) that houses records concerning archaeological and historic resources in Orange County. The records search provided data on known archaeological and constructed resources as well as on previous studies within one mile of the project. Data sources consulted by the SCCIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), historic maps, and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), State Historical Landmarks (SHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

4.1.2 Native American Consultation

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA), the resource identification effort was expanded to include consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) regarding the possibility of important Native American resources in the project vicinity (Appendix C). In a letter dated February 13, 2007, the NAHC indicated that the Sacred Lands File contained no reference to sites within or adjacent to the Project APE.

The NAHC provided a list of Native American representatives corresponding to the Project APE “that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project APE” such as Traditional Cultural Properties and resource gathering areas. BonTerra Consulting contacted these individuals through certified letters with follow-up phone calls to ensure adequate consultation. Documentation of the NAHC and Native American consultation process is presented in Appendix C. A list of individuals contacted and their affiliated groups is presented below.

INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS CONTACTED

Name	Affiliation	Location
Cindi Alvitre	Ti'At Society	Reseda
Sonia Johnston	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians	Santa Ana
Anita Espinoza	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians	Anaheim
David Belardes	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians	San Juan Capistrano
Anthony Morales	Gabrielino/Tongva Tribal Council	San Gabriel
Anthony Rivera	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians	San Juan Capistrano
Susan Frank	Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians of CA	Beaumont
Alfred Cruz	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians	Santa Ana
Joyce Perry	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians	San Juan Capistrano
Joe Ocampo	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians	Santa Ana

4.1.3 Archaeological Field Survey

A systematic archaeological survey of the 85-acre Project APE was conducted by Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA of BonTerra Consulting on February 2, 2007. Mr. Glenn is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), who is qualified under CEQA and Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (Appendix A) and is approved by the County of Orange.

Field assessment was conducted February 1, 2007, by Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA. The survey consisted of a combination of linear and contour-based transects spaced no greater than 15 meters apart. Given the abundance of turf grasses throughout the Project APE, special attention was given to inspection of rodent backdirt piles due to the tendency of these animals to expose and unearth buried near-surface materials, including cultural materials. Special attention was also given to all areas not covered by turf grass.

4.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A review of the paleontological sensitivity and previously identified fossil resources proximate to the Project APE and/or within similar formations was conducted by Dr. Sam McLeod of the Vertebrate Paleontology Section of the NHMLAC on January 26, 2007 (Appendix D). Dr. McLeod identified and discussed the previous find and determined the paleontological sensitivity of the deposits represented within the Project APE.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.1.1 Records Search Results

Previous Research

The SCCIC reported that 28 previous surveys have been conducted within 1 mile of the APE (see bibliography in Appendix B), and are summarized below in Table 1. Four of these studies included all or portions of the current Project APE.

**TABLE 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES CONDUCTED WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT**

SCCIC Report No.	Author(s) and Year	Type of Study/Coverage
OR0001*	Ahlering 1973	Phase I assessment; No acreage given; 26 resources
OR0326	Desautels 1978	Phase I assessment; No acreage given; 9 resources
OR0578	Tadlock 1974	Phase I assessment; Phase II evaluation; No acreage given; 3 resources
OR0908*	Bissell 1987	Phase I assessment; 4 mi; 2+ resources
OR0927	Bissell 1989	Phase I assessment; 760 acres; 5 resources
OR0942	Bissell 1988	Phase I assessment; 110 acres; 5 resources
OR1002	Van Bueren et al. 1989	Phase I assessment; No acreage given; 16 resources
OR1031*	Desautels 1990	Phase I assessment; 300 acres; 2 resources
OR1442	Maniery et al. 1995	Phase I assessment; No acreage given; 26 resources
OR1450	Desautels 1992	Phase I assessment; 495 acres; 3 resources
OR1454	SRI 1993	Monitoring; No acreage given; No resources
OR1468	SRI 1989	Monitoring; 2 acres; No resources
OR1469	SRI 1991	Phase I assessment; Phase II evaluation; 760 acres; 4 resources
OR1471	SRI 1989	Monitoring; 170 acres; No resources
OR1757*	Bonner 1998	Records search; .25 acres; No resources
OR1836	Padon 1998	Phase I assessment; 17.3 mi; No resources
OR1863	Whitney-Desautels 1994	Phase I assessment; 54 acres; 2 resources
OR1901	P&D Tech. 1987	Request for Determination of Effect; 4 mi; 3 resources
OR1931	Davy 1997	Treatment Plan; 40.83 acres; 21 resources
OR1954	Padon 1996	Phase I assessment; 110,900 ft; No resources
OR2026	Larson 1999	Monitoring; 0.5 mi; 1 resources
OR2033	Mason 1987	Research design; No acreage given; 30 resources
OR2071	Bissell 1989	Phase I assessment; 760 acres; 6 resources
OR2226	Duke 2001	Phase I assessment; <1 acre; 1 resource
OR2605	Duke 2002	Phase I assessment; .25 acres; No resources
OR2684	Duke 2002	Phase I assessment; .25 acres; No resources
OR3170	Bonner 2005	Phase I assessment; <1 acre; 7 resources
OR3171	Ahlering et al. 1971	Phase II evaluation; 20,000 sq m; 1 resource

Previously Recorded Resources

The SCCIC reported 17 archaeological and 9 built-environment cultural resources within the search radius that included the Project APE and the surrounding 1-mile buffer area around the site. None of the previously identified resources are/were within the Project APE, though two archaeological resource sites (CA-ORA-142 and CA-ORA-372/595) were directly adjacent.

The SCCIC and BonTerra Consulting reviewed the following historic USGS quadrangles showing the Project APE for indications of early development:

- USGS 15' Santa Ana Quadrangle, 1896
- USGS 15' Santa Ana Quadrangle, 1901
- USGS 15' Las Bolsas Quadrangle, 1896
- USGS 15' Las Bolsas Quadrangle, 1941

The review of the historic USGS quadrangle maps indicates that various roads and structures were developed along the terrace overlooking the Project APE as early as 1896. A substantial structure appears on the 1941 series at the location now occupied by the library constructed between 1965 and 1981 (as indicated on the 1965 USGS 7.5-minute Seal Beach quadrangle, updated 1981). In addition, a lesser structure appears on the 1941 map at the location of the present snack bar. No structures are illustrated at this location on the 1965/81 Seal Beach quadrangle, indicating that the snack bar is a recent construction.

5.1.2 Native American Consultation Results

On January 10, 2007, the NAHC reviewed the Sacred Lands File and issued a list of ten Native American individuals/organizations who could be contacted regarding the project. The results of the sacred lands file check failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate area of the project.

The ten Native American individuals/organizations provided by the NAHC were contacted via letter notifications on February 13, 2007. No written replies from any of the groups or individuals (by letter, phone, or email) were received in response to these notifications. The letters were followed-up with telephone calls from March 24 through April 2, 2007, as summarized in a Native American Consultation Record table (Appendix C). The results of the consultation varied, and included: (1) no concerns; (2) general concerns regarding resources in the area; (3) requests for notification of the tribe; and (4) and recommendations for monitoring as well as treatment in the event that artifacts or human remains found during construction.

5.1.3 Archaeological Field Survey Results

Summary of Results

A field assessment was conducted on February 1, 2007, by Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA. The Project APE was dominated by native and non-native (ornamental) species of trees, shrubs, and grasses. The Project APE survey identified two valves of marine shell (within rodent backdirt piles along the northern edge of the lake): one scallop (*Argopecten* sp.) and one Venus clam (*Chione* sp.). It is assumed that the finds are a result of natural occurrences due to several factors, including: (1) the fact that the location where they were found is one of the lowest points in the Project APE (below sea level); (2) the clean sand matrix; and (3) the lack of additional materials present in the area where the shells were found. No archaeological sites or built-environment resources were identified within the Project APE as a result of survey.

5.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.2.1 Records Search and Literature Review Results

The NHMLAC review of the Project APE regarding paleontological sensitivity indicates that no fossil resources have been discovered within the Project APE (Appendix D). The northwestern portion of the Project APE consists of younger Quaternary alluvium, which is unlikely to yield fossil specimens in the uppermost layers. Specimens of reptiles, birds, rodents, horses, and deer of “very late Holocene age” were recovered from peat deposits at the intersection of Warner Avenue and Golden West Street between four and eight feet below the surface.

The more elevated southern and eastern portions of the Project APE contain deposits of Quaternary materials of either marine or terrestrial origins. No fossil resources have been discovered within the Project APE. Localities of similar deposits along Warner Avenue close to Bolsa Chica Street produced Pleistocene-aged specimens of mammoth (*Mammuthus*) and bison (*Bison*). Other locations within similar deposits located at Sunset and Bolsa Chica beaches produced mammoth (*Mammuthus*), sea otter (*Enhydra*), horse (*Equus*), camel (*Camelops*), ground sloth (*Paramylodon*), and bison (*Bison*).

6.0 PROJECT SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

6.1.1 Legislative Framework

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take the effects of their undertakings on historic properties into account and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The Agency Official shall apply the NRHP criteria (36 CFR §63) to properties identified within the APE that have not been previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Regulation 36 CFR §63 states:

The criteria applied to evaluate properties (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) for the National Register are listed below. These criteria are worded in a manner to provide for a wide diversity of resources. The following criteria shall be used in evaluating properties for nomination to the National Register, by NPS in reviewing nominations, and for evaluating National Register eligibility of properties. Guidance in applying the criteria is further discussed in the "How To" publications, Standards & Guidelines sheets, and Keeper's opinions of the National Register.

National Register criteria for evaluation. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic

values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

6.1.2 Summary of Results

The results of the records search, Native American consultations, and the survey indicate that no previously recorded archaeological or built-environment resources are known to be present within the Project APE.

6.1.3 Recommendations

These recommendations are comprised of two elements designed to ensure proper identification and evaluation of cultural resources; they attempt to resolve potential adverse effects to historic properties located within the Project APE under investigation: (1) archaeological monitoring and (2) attempts to resolve adverse effects on historic properties.

Archaeological Monitoring

The failure of the reconnaissance survey to identify traces of prehistoric or early historic occupation substantiates the apparent degree of historic disturbance of the Project APE. However, archival data citing previously recorded prehistoric sites on the bluff areas overlooking what are now the lakes indicates that the area is sensitive with regard to cultural resources. As such, archaeological monitoring is recommended for ground-disturbing activities on or directly adjacent to the bluffs located in the southwestern and southeastern corners of the Project APE.

Adverse Effects on Historic Properties

In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are located during project development, work in the specific area of the find is to be suspended until such time as a qualified Archaeologist can evaluate the resource and/or preservation easements can be established.

Should the evaluation of previously or newly identified cultural resources result in the determination that a given resource is NRHP-eligible (and therefore meets the definition of a "historic property") it shall be required that the project's influence on the historic property be assessed. It shall further be determined whether or not the effect of the project on historic resources is adverse. A finding of "adverse effect" shall require the federal agency and other interested parties to develop a treatment plan to, if feasible, resolve adverse effects. This may be accomplished through development and the agency's implementation of a memorandum of agreement (MOA). Implementation of the terms of the MOA shall satisfy the requirements of the Section 106 process.

If human remains are discovered, the County Coroner's office must be notified immediately (California Health and Safety Code §7050.5) and all activities in the immediate area of the find must cease until appropriate and lawful measures have been implemented. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the NAHC (California Public Resources Code §5097.98). The NAHC will designate a Most Likely Descendent who will make recommendations concerning the reassignment of the remains in consultation with the lead agency and Project Archaeologist.

6.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A paleontological records search conducted by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County indicates a high likelihood of encountering buried fossil resources within deeper excavations into younger Quaternary deposits in the northwestern portions of the Project APE and within older Quaternary terrace deposits found in the eastern and southern portions of the Project APE. Deep excavations into the younger Quaternary deposits and all excavations within the older Quaternary terrace deposits present in the more elevated eastern and southern portions of the Project APE should be monitored by a qualified Paleontologist. Monitoring should be prefaced with the development of a Paleontological Mitigation Plan.

7.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: 9/17/07 Signed: 
Brian K. Glenn, RPA

8.0 REFERENCES

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Moratto, Michael J.

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Wallace, William J.

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APPENDIX A
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

M.A., Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1991
B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1986
B.A., Geography, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1986

Brian Glenn specializes in Cultural Resource Management (CRM) under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and local regulations. During more than 20 years of professional experience, he has directed or contributed to projects in many areas of southern California. He is skilled in a wide range of field and administrative tasks fundamental to CRM and has written numerous technical reports. His professional foci concern southern California's Campbell Tradition (circa 5000 B.P.), artifact morphology, environmental reconstruction through the analysis of fish and shellfish remains, and the graphic display of data with emphases in exploratory data analyses, computer aided drafting (CAD), and geographical information systems (GIS). Mr. Glenn is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) qualified under Secretary of the Interior Standards.

Representative Project Experience by County and Year:

Orange County

Oso Creek Barrier Project. BonTerra Consulting conducted a constraints analysis of existing conditions in support of a categorical exemption in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Client: Santa Margarita Water District, 2007

Talbert Lake Restoration Project. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of 85-acre Talbert Lake Project Area within the City of Huntington Beach in compliance with CEQA and Section 106. The study included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: PACE Engineering, 2007

Capistrano Bluffs Storm Drain Project. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 675-foot project corridor in Dana Point that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: RBF Consulting, 2006

Amerige Court Project. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 4-acre project area in the City of Fullerton which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: Pelican, LLC, 2006

Highland Reservoir Project. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of an 8.76-acre reservoir property in the City of Yorba Linda which included historic archives review and architectural evaluation, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: Carollo Engineers, 2006

Cordero Development Project. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the property which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, and paleontological literature review.

Client: RBF Consulting, 2005

Monitoring of the Canyon Park, Canyon Drive, Costa Mesa. BonTerra Consulting managed archaeological and paleontological monitoring during initial grading of the 2.3-acre property. Paleontological finds were identified and reported through Paleo Solutions.

Client: United Pacific Development, 2005

Santiago Creek Bike Trail, City of Orange. BonTerra Consulting prepared Caltrans cultural resources documents which included a Historic Properties Survey Report, bridge study, and an Archaeological Survey Report which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, Native American consultation, and paleontological literature review.

Client: KFM Engineering, 2005

State Route 73/Jamboree Avenue Bridge Improvement Project. BonTerra Consulting prepared Caltrans-approved cultural resources documents which included a Historical Resource Compliance Report, bridge study, and an Archaeological Survey Report which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, Native American consultation, and paleontological literature review.

Client: RBF Consulting, 2005

State Route 57 Widening Project, northern Orange County. BonTerra Consulting prepared Caltrans cultural resources documents which included a Historic Properties Survey Report, bridge study, and an Archaeological Survey Report which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, Native American consultation, and paleontological literature review.

Client: RBF Consulting, 2005

Canyon Park Development Project, City of Costa Mesa, Orange County. BonTerra Consulting managed archaeological and paleontological monitoring of grading and excavation within sensitive resource areas in compliance with City of Costa Mesa mandates.

Client: Pacific Rim Builders, 2005

Central Park Redevelopment Project, Irvine. Project Manager for archaeological and paleontological monitoring of the Central Park Redevelopment Project, City of Irvine, Orange County.

Client: Lennar Communities, 2005

Vila Borba Site Relocation and Evaluation, Chino Hills. Archaeological survey, relocation, and evaluation of previously identified sites within the proposed Vila Borba Development Project, City of Chino Hills, Orange County.

Client: The Planning Center, 2005

Tustin Villas Cultural Resources Monitoring Report, Tustin. Archaeological and paleontological monitoring report for the redevelopment of a portion of USMC Tustin Air Station, Tustin, Orange County.

Client: Lennar Communities, 2005

Moffett Meadows Cultural Resources Monitoring Report, Tustin. Archaeological and paleontological monitoring report for the redevelopment of a portion of USMC Tustin Air Station, Tustin, Orange County.

Client: Lennar Communities, 2005

Live Oaks and Mountain Shadows Assessment Project, Orange County. Archaeological and paleontological resource assessment of access roads and soils boring locations within two proposed development project areas, Orange County.

Client: Cogstone Resource Management and PCR Environmental, 2005

Shin-yo Lin Cultural Resource Monitoring Report, Chino Hills. Archaeological and paleontological monitoring report for the redevelopment of the Shin-yo Lin Temple Complex, City of Chino Hills, Orange County. California.

Client: Cogstone Resource Management, 2004

Bolsa Chica Wetlands Line 1228 Relocation Project, Huntington Beach. Cultural and paleontological resources monitoring of a Sempra Energy pipeline relocation project, Bolsa Chica, Huntington Beach, Orange County.

Client: Rincon Consultants and Sempra Energy, 2004

Talega Canyon Fish Bone Analysis. Taxonomic identification and analysis of fish bone recovered from Phase III mitigation excavations at CA-ORA-907A, southern Orange County.

Client: Brian F. Mooney Associates, 1998

Seal Beach Naval Weapons Center. Fish and shellfish analysis and report section preparation for Phase II site evaluations at ORA-298 and ORA-322.

Client: U.S. Navy Southwest Division, 1996

Los Angeles County

Grapevine Development. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 1,000-acre project area in Gorman, Los Angeles County that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: SemiNet Automation, 2007

Studebaker Road Caltrans Preliminary Environmental Study (PES). BonTerra Consulting compiled background environmental documentation with regard a street rehabilitation and storm drain installation over a one-mile segment of Studebaker Road in the City of Norwalk.

Client: KFM Engineering, City of Norwalk, 2006

Los Alamitos Pump Station Project. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 0.6-acre expansion of the project area in the City of Long Beach which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: RBF Consulting, 2006

Hansen Dam Recreation Area Universally Accessible Playground, City of Los Angeles. BonTerra Consulting provided cultural resources monitoring during earth disturbance as required of the City of Los Angeles by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Construction activities monitored included grading, trenching, and excavation. A letter report summarized the City's compliance with USACE requirements.

Client: City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, 2005 - 2006

Aliso Canyon Sewer Line Project, Granada Hills, City of Los Angeles. BonTerra Consulting managed archaeological and paleontological monitoring of excavation and boring within sensitive resource areas in compliance with City of Los Angeles mandates.

Client: KHov Development, 2005

South Pointe West Specific Plan, City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County. BonTerra Consulting managed paleontological review of City-mandated monitoring requirements subsequent to landslide and landslide mitigation.

Client: JCC Homes, 2005

54th Street and Arlington Sewer Replacement Project, City of Los Angeles. BonTerra Consulting provided cultural resources monitoring during earth disturbance in association with sewer line replacement in south Los Angeles. Monitoring resulted in the discovery and documentation of a portion of the Los Angeles Redline tracks. A letter report summarized compliance with the City's requirements.

Client: Vasilj Construction, 2005

SoCal Gas Line 225 Overburden Removal and Pipeline Assessment, Los Angeles County. Conducted USFS Angeles Forest mandated monitoring of the Southern California Gas Company Line 225 Overburden Removal Project, Los Angeles County.

Client: Sempra Energy, H.E.A.R.T., and Rincon Consultants, 2005

Site Recording of a Segment of the Zanja Madre, Los Angeles. Exposure and recording of a portion of the original City of Los Angeles water supply pipeline Zanja Madre, adjacent to the Cornfield State Park, City of Los Angeles.

Client: Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority, 2005

Quail Valley Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment and Mitigation Plan, Palmdale. Assessment report and mitigation plan for a proposed 440 housing development project directly west of Palmdale, Los Angeles County.

Client: Palmdale 1000 Associates, 2005

Fox Studios Cultural Resource Mitigation Management Plan, Los Angeles. Preparation of a cultural resource management plan for archaeological and paleontological monitoring as required by the City of Los Angeles.

Client: Fox Studios, 2005

Soledad Canyon Road Archaeological Reconnaissance Report, Los Angeles County. Cultural resource survey and assessment for proposed Caltrans road maintenance and upgrade within the USFS Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County.

Client: URS Corporation, 2004

Walker Street Commercial Development Project, La Verne. Cultural resources assessment and monitoring of the 5-acre commercial development project, City of La Verne, Los Angeles County.

Client: URS Corporation and WF Construction, 2004

Big Tujunga Dam Pre-disaster Mitigation Cultural Resource Assessment, Los Angeles. Section 106 assessment report for the Big Tujunga Dam retrofit project, Los Angeles County.

Client: URS Corporation and the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), 2004

Aliso Canyon Bridge Replacement Archaeological Reconnaissance Report, Los Angeles. Archaeological assessment of the emergency bridge replacement project, Acton area, Los Angeles County.

Client: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and USFS Angeles National Forest, 2004

Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority Cultural Resource Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, MTA Goldline Project, Los Angeles. Preparation of a cultural resource management plan for archaeological and paleontological monitoring for the East Los Angeles Goldline Light-rail Project as required by the Los Angeles MTA and Federal Transportation Authority.

Client: Ultrasystems, 2004

MTA Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training, Los Angeles County. Preparation and presentation of PowerPoint-based cultural resources sensitivity training sessions to MTA and Contractor Project and Field Managers for the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority

Client: Ultrasystems, 2004

Environmental On-Call Service for the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power. Program manager for two \$1.2 million on-call services agreements for various environmental studies, which included cultural and biological resources and noise studies

Client: URS and LADWP, 2004

South Central Coastal Information Center, University of California, Los Angeles. Acting Coordinator responsible for the overall management of the center which included overseeing the preparation and dissemination of record search requests, maintenance of site and report records, assignment of state trinomials, and liaison between the SHPO and lead agencies within Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange counties.

Client: UCLA, 1990 to 1991

Barrel Springs, UCLA Field School. Laboratory Director for excavations at CA-LAN-82, a Late Period village located in the Antelope Valley near Palmdale. Duties included the instruction of graduate and undergraduate students in field and laboratory techniques.

Client: UCLA, 1990

San Diego County

Pala Land Conveyance Cultural Resource Assessment of Four Parcels in the Community of Pala, San Diego County. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the four parcels, totaling approximately 400 acres, which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, site recording, and Native American consultation.

Client: Stetson Engineering, 2005 - 2006

Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed Fire Station Location in the Community of Pala, San Diego County. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the one parcel, totaling approximately ten acres, which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, and Native American consultation.

Client: Stetson Engineering, 2005 - 2006

Archaeological Monitoring, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County. Conducting EA-required archaeological monitoring of earthmoving operations associated with construction of an Iron/Manganese Water Treatment Facility on U.S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.

Client: RQ Construction, 2003 to 2004

Vaughan Property Subdivision, San Diego County. Cultural resource assessment reconnaissance survey and report for a proposed 80-acre subdivision, Campo area, San Diego County.

Client: Timothy Vaughan and County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use, 2004

Harman Property Subdivision San Diego County. Cultural resources assessment reconnaissance survey and report for a proposed 198-acre subdivision, Ramona area, San Diego County.

Client: Ecological Ventures California and County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use, 2004

P-071 I/M Plant, Treated Water Transmission Line and Reservoir Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. Mitigation and monitoring plan for a proposed water treatment plant and associated facilities on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County.

Client: RQ Construction, 2003

Phase III Data Recovery of CA-SDI-14,592. Execution of an USACE- and City of Carlsbad-approved research design for data recovery of an expansive 10-acre San Dieguito Period archaeological site.

Client: Lennar Communities, 2002

MCAS Camp Pendleton ICRMP. Production of DoD-mandated 5-year integrated cultural resource management plan for the Marine Corps Air Station, Camp Pendleton to facilitate NHPA and NEPA compliance.

Client: MCAS Camp Pendleton, 2002

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Alpine California. Pedestrian cultural resource reconnaissance survey and reporting of a 10.25-acre parcel within the Community of Alpine.

Client: County of San Diego, DPLU. Crawford Street Partners, 2002

Santee Town Center Community Park, San Diego County. Director of archaeological monitoring during initial grading in areas of cultural resource sensitivity.

Client: City of Santee, 2001

Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County. Database coordinator and report editor for historic collections analysis conducted during Section 106 National Register eligibility studies of ten early 1900s homesteads.

Client: Anteon Consultants and MCAS Miramar, 2001

Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation. Archaeologist of Record and database coordinator for the analysis of historic period materials recovered from excavations of a whaling camp of Ballast Point, San Diego.

Client: Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation, 2000 to 2001

CA-SDI-316 (Historic Component). Database coordinator for the analysis of 1880s to 1920s Historic Period homestead along the San Dieguito River, San Diego County.

Client: Legacy 106 and Starwood Development, 2000

CA-SDI-148. Phase II CEQA evaluation of importance of CA-SDI-148, San Diego County.

Client: Starwood Development and Olivenhain Municipal Water District, 1999 to 2000

Rancho Cielo. Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the Phase I reconnaissance survey of two parcels adjacent to the existing Rancho Cielo project area, San Diego County.

Client: Helix Environmental, 1999

Crosby Estate. Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the Section 106 Historic Properties Treatment Plan for National Register eligible and nominated sites which included the C.W. Harris Site Archaeological District, San Diego County.

Client: Starwood Development, 1999

Crosby Estate. Project Manager and Principal Investigator for National Register evaluation studies at three sites: CA-SDI-11,825/H, CA-SDI-12,660, and CA-SDI-12,666.

Client: Starwood Development, 1999

Santa Fe Valley Effluent Treatment Plant. Phase II analysis of CA-SDI-13,014H, an historic ranch site in Santa Fe Valley, San Diego County.

Client: Helix Environmental, 1998

Crosby Estate. Project Manager and Principal Investigator for a Phase II CEQA evaluation of sites CA-SDI-12,686 and CA-SDI-12,688; characterization of site CA-SDI-13,037/H, Locus A; and development of a cultural resources management plan for the C.W. Harris Site Archaeological District.

Client: Starwood Development, 1998 to 1999

CA-SDI-48 Fish Bone Analysis. Taxonomic identification and analysis of fish bone recovered from Phase III mitigation excavations at CA-SDI-48 on the Naval Submarine Base, Point Loma.

Client: Brian F. Mooney Associates, 1998

Bressi Ranch. Project Manager and Principal Investigator for a 480-acre survey and Phase II CEQA evaluation of sites CA-SDI-9,846 and CA-SDI-14,592, City of Carlsbad.

Client: Helix Environmental and Lennar Communities, 1997

CA-SDI-48 Fish Bone Analysis. Taxonomic identification and analysis of fish bone recovered from Phase II test excavations at CA-SDI-48 on the Naval Submarine Base, Point Loma.

Client: Brian F. Mooney Associates, 1997

Naval Training Center, San Diego. Principal Investigator responsible for an Extended Phase I backhoe trenching program as part of the Base Realignment and Closure program with the goal of reconstructing the predevelopment landscape and evaluating the possibility of buried prehistoric and historic cultural resources according to NEPA requirements.

Client: U.S. Navy Southwest Division, 1996

San Pasqual Aquatic Treatment Facility Pipeline, City of San Diego. Field Director for Extended Phase I boundary definition and Phase II importance evaluation of nine cultural resource sites within the San Pasqual Aquatic Treatment Facility pipeline corridor. Responsible for lithic and groundstone analysis and report preparation.

Client: City of San Diego, 1996

Gregory Canyon Landfill, County of San Diego. Project Archaeologist responsible for field direction of a 600-acre survey and Phase II importance evaluation of a Late Period San Luis Rey occupation site. Project required the preparation of a CEQA cultural resources technical report, an EIR section, and various Caltrans reports.

Client: Gregory Canyon, LLC, 1995

Shaw Tentative Map Area, County of San Diego. Principal Investigator responsible for Phase II evaluation of seven cultural resource sites according to CEQA and San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance criteria. Extended Phase II testing further delineated contributing elements of two important cultural resource sites. Responsibilities included project management, field direction, lithic analysis, and technical report and EIR section preparation.

Client: Shaw – Santa Fe Development, 1995 to 1997

Bernardo Lakes Tentative Map Area, County of San Diego. Principal Investigator responsible for directing Phase II importance evaluation of five sites within the Bernardo Lakes Tentative map area. Extended Phase II testing at CA-SDI-10,493/H was undertaken to further delineate areas contributing to the CEQA importance of the site. Responsibilities included project management, field direction, lithic and groundstone analysis, and report preparation.

Client: County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use, 1995 to 1996

Balcor Tentative Map Area, County of San Diego. Directed CEQA importance evaluation and boundary testing at 11 cultural resource sites within the San Dieguito River drainage which included the Harris Site, the type site for the San Dieguito complex. Responsibilities included field direction, lithic and groundstone analysis, and report preparation.

Client: Starwood Development, 1995 to 1996

Rancho San Diego Equestrian Center. Project Archaeologist with responsibility for survey of 23 acres and Section 106 evaluation of three prehistoric cultural resource sites within the equestrian center facilities proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, a negative Historic Properties Survey Report was prepared for the portion of the project within Caltrans right-of-way.

Client: U.S. Fish and Wildlife and Caltrans, 1996

32nd Street Naval Station. Analysis and Phase II report section preparation of fish remains from CA-SDI-5931 and SDMM-W-194.

Client: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division, 1996

San Elijo Ranch, City of Vista. Project archaeologist responsible for direction of alternative road alignment survey, spot-check of the San Elijo Project area, and preparation of the EIR cultural resources section.

Client: City of Vista, 1995

Camp Pendleton P-529 Sewage Effluent Compliance. Project Archaeologist with responsibility for an archaeological survey of proposed sewage effluent disposal pipeline and treatment facilities within the San Mateo and Las Flores Creek drainages. Directed field work and report preparation according to Section 106 criteria.

Client: U.S. Navy Southwest Division, 1995

San Pasqual Water Treatment Plant, City of San Diego. Project archaeologist with responsibility for field direction of test excavations at six prehistoric sites discovered during monitoring operations. Coordinating laboratory procedures, analyses, and report preparation according to Section 106 of NHPA.

Client: City of San Diego, 1994

Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan, County of San Diego. Project archaeologist with responsibility as survey director for an archaeological survey of 3,129-acre development parcel in northern San Diego County. Directed field work and report preparation. Coordinated GIS cultural resources database.

Client: County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use, 1994 to 1996

Sycamore Avenue Interchange Project, City of Vista. Principal Investigator with responsibility for organization and supervision of field studies, and preparation of site form and reports according to Caltrans guidelines for the implementation of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Client: City of Vista and Caltrans, 1994

North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer, City of San Diego. Assistant project archaeologist in the test excavation of three previously documented prehistoric sites located on the San Diego River within the alternative APE of the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer project.

Client: City of San Diego, 1994

Emergency Water Storage Program. Project archaeologist with responsibility for supervision of field studies and preparation of site records, GIS coordination, and report for alternative reservoir sites which included Moosa Canyon, Guejito Ranch, Lake Wohlford, Mount Israel, and San Vincente Lake.

Client: San Diego County Water Authority, 1993 to 1996

Highland Park Estates Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego. Project archaeologist with responsibility for organization and supervision of field studies and preparation of site records and report according to City of San Diego and CEQA guidelines.

Client: City of San Diego, 1993

Alvarado Water Filtration Plant, City of San Diego. Project archaeologist with responsibility for the survey of proposed pipeline alignments, synthesis of previous data, and EIR breakout and technical report preparation.

Client: City of San Diego, 1993

Miramar Water Filtration Plant, City of San Diego. Project archaeologist with responsibility for the survey of proposed pipeline alignments, synthesis of previous data, and EIR breakout and technical report preparation.

Client: City of San Diego, 1993

SA-680/SF-728 Highway Survey, County of San Diego. Project archaeologist with responsibility as field director during archaeological survey of alternative highway corridors within the area of Black Mountain Ranch and Del Dios Highway, northern San Diego County. Duties included the supervision of transect survey personnel, site recordation, and report preparation.

Client: KEA Environmental/Boyle Engineering, 1992

East Mission Gorge Interceptor Pump Station and Force Main Project, City of San Diego. Assisted in the direction of data recovery excavations at CA-SDI-9,243, a multi-component occupation site along the San Diego River. Responsibilities included direction of field operations, coordinating database compilation and analysis, analysis and reporting of projectile points recovered, and editing report drafts.

Client: City of San Diego, 1991 to 1993

Fort Guijarros, Fort Rosecrans Naval Base. Crew Chief /Field Supervisor during research excavations of a late 18th to early 19th century Spanish and Mexican Period harbor defense Ballast Point.

Client: Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation, 1983

Imperial County

Archaeological Monitoring of Natural Gas Pipeline Anode Installation. Cultural resources monitoring and report preparation for a pipeline anode near Niland, Imperial County, for submission to the Bureau of Land Management

Client: Rincon Consultants and Sempra Energy and Rincon Consultants, 2003

Riverside County

Arbor Ridge. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 1,200-acre project area in Beaumont, Riverside County that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: SunCal Development/City of Beaumont, 2007

Unique Home Center. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 20,000-square foot project area in San Jacinto, Riverside County that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: Unique Home Center, 2007

Corydon St. Blending Project. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 1,800 foot water replacement line corridor in the City of Lake Elsinore which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: Carollo Engineers, 2007

Walker Canyon. BonTerra Consulting conducted a due diligence constraints analysis of existing conditions for the proposed development project within the County of Riverside, north of Lake Elsinore. The study included archival research and a preliminary site inspection.

Client: SunCal Development, 2006

Sun City Medical Center. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of an 8.25-acre project area in Sun City that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: RBF Consulting, 2006

Central & Dexter. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 4.27-acre project area in the City of Lake Elsinore that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: Southland Development, 2006

Jacaranda Park. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 12.54-acre project area in Sun City that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: Signature Capital, 2006

Lake Nuevo Village. BonTerra Consulting represented the client in consultation with the Native American community and the County of Riverside with regard to cultural resources within the project area.

Client: Laing-Sequoia, LLC, 2006

Murrieta 320. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 320-acre project area in the City of Murrieta that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: RBF Consulting, 2006

Canyon Hills Estates. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 245-acre project area in the City of Lake Elsinore that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: Trumark Companies, 2006

Banning 223 Project. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 223-acre project area in the City of Banning that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: Laing-Sequoia, LLC, 2006

Casa la Quinta Project. BonTerra Consulting managed archaeological and paleontological monitoring during initial grading of the 1-acre property. Paleontological monitoring was conducted through Paleo Environmental.

Client: Borrego Resorts, LLC, 2006

Joy Ave Blending Project. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 1.2-mile water replacement line corridor in the City of Lake Elsinore which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: Carollo Engineers, 2006

State Route 111 Widening Project, La Quinta. BonTerra Consulting supervised preparation of Caltrans-approved cultural resources documents which included a Historical Resource Compliance Report and an Archaeological Survey Report which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, and Native American consultation.

Client: RBF Consulting, 2005 - 2006

Black Bench Specific Plan, City of Banning, Riverside County. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the property which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, Native American consultation, and paleontological literature review.

Client: SunCal Companies, 2005 - 2006

McCanna Hills Outfall Project, City of Perris, Riverside County. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the property which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, paleontological literature review, and Native American consultation.

Client: Laing-Sequoia, LLC, 2005 - 2006

Interstate 15/215 Improvements Project, Cities of Temecula and Murrieta. BonTerra Consulting managed all aspects of the Caltrans cultural resources inventory and reporting process in the French Valley area of Riverside County.

Client: Moffat Nichols, 2005 - 2006

McCanna Hills, Village 5 Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County. BonTerra Consulting compiled an existing conditions report for cultural resources within the project area, managed site evaluation, and provided Native American consultation & coordination.

Client: Laing-Sequoia, LLC, 2005 - 2006

Cultural Resource Assessment of TR 31596, a 14.8-acre Parcel in the Community of Pedley, Riverside County. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the property which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, site recording, and paleontological literature review.

Client: Bluefield Development, 2005

Interstate 10/Monterey Avenue Interchange Improvement Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County. BonTerra Consulting prepared Caltrans cultural resources documents which included a Historic Properties Survey Report, bridge study, and an Archaeological Survey Report which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, Native American consultation, and paleontological literature review.

Client: RBF Consulting, 2005

Interstate 215/State Route 74 Interchange Improvement Project, City of Perris, Riverside County. BonTerra Consulting prepared Caltrans cultural resources documents which included a Historic Properties Survey Report, bridge study, and an Archaeological Survey Report which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, Native American consultation, and paleontological literature review.

Client: DEA Engineering, 2005

Ashley Place Cultural Resource Assessment, Menifee, Riverside County. Phase I cultural resource assessment of an 18.4-acre parcel which included records search and reconnaissance survey.

Client: Rincon Consultants, 2005

Holland Road Assessment Project, Menifee. Cultural resource assessment and due diligence report of approximately 15 acres adjacent to Interstate 215, Menifee, Riverside County.

Client: Rincon Consultants, 2005

Murrieta 20 Assessment Project, Murrieta. Archaeological and paleontological resource assessment of a 20-acre parcel near Murrieta, Riverside County.

Client: Cogstone Resource Management, 2005

Additional Mitigation Guidelines for CA-RIV-6904, Riverside County. County of Riverside, Department of Transportation mandated additional data recovery trenching program at CA-RIV-6904 in cooperation with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians.

Client: County of Riverside, Department of Transportation, 2005

Historic Site Recording Adjacent to the Cocopah Nursery Gas Pipeline Project. Recording of an early 20th century highway construction camp, CA-RIV-7337H, in support of the Southern California Gas Company Cocopah Nursery Project near Desert Center, Riverside County.

Client: Rincon Consultants and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), 2003

National Register Evaluation of CA-RIV-7019H and CA-RIV-7020H. National Register evaluation of two early to mid-20th century historic trash dumps located during archaeological monitoring of the Southern California Gas Company Line 1030 Maintenance Corridor, Desert Center, Riverside County.

Client: Rincon Consultants, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Sempra Energy, 2003

National Register Evaluation of CA-RIV-2195. Surface collection, subsurface testing, and reporting on four loci of archaeological site CA-RIV-2195 within the City of La Quinta, Riverside County.

Client: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the City of La Quinta. Southern California Presbyterian Homes, 2002

San Bernardino County

Park-Nevada Project. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 5-acre project area in Redlands, San Bernardino County that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: VenturePoint, Inc., 2007

Pacific Electric Inland Empire Bike Trail. BonTerra Consulting compiled previously gathered archival and survey data, and conducted additional research and survey for the preparation of a Caltrans Archaeological Survey Report (ASR).

Client: Parsons, City of Fontana, 2006

Ontario Airport Redevelopment Project, Ontario. Survey and site recording for the Ontario Airport redevelopment project, San Bernardino.

Client: URS Corporation and the Ontario International Airport, 2004

National Register Evaluation at 602-666 West 6th Street, City of San Bernardino. Archaeological monitoring and subsequent testing of late 19th and early 20th century deposits within the proposed HUD senior housing development.

Client: TELACU Development and the City of San Bernardino, 2002

Las Flores Ranch, UCLA Field School. Field Director for excavations at CA-SBR-1624, a village site located at the headwaters of the Mojave River, San Bernardino County. Duties included the instruction of graduate and undergraduate students in field and laboratory techniques.

Client: UCLA, 1991

Ventura County

Las Posas Transmission Main Project, Ventura County. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the 3-mile pipeline alignment which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, and paleontological literature review.

Client: RBF Consulting, 2005

Santa Barbara County

CA-SBA-42, Santa Barbara County. Field Director/Co-Principal Investigator during site indexing excavations on a Middle Period and Historic Period archaeological site on Hope Mesa in Santa Barbara County.

Client: Compass Rose Archaeology, 2001

Space Shuttle and MX Missile Projects, Vandenberg Air Force Base. Michael Glassow, Director. Typological analysis of projectile points recovered from excavations at 63 sites on Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County.

Client: Vandenberg Air Force Base, 1988 to 1991

Mescalitan Island, CA-SBA-46. Species identification and analysis of fish remains recovered during Phase III excavations of a Late Period village, Santa Barbara County.

Client: Santa Barbara County, 1988 to 1990

White Property Survey, Santa Barbara County. Field Director for a Phase I reconnaissance survey of 600 acres located in the Santa Ynez Valley, Santa Barbara County.

Client: Planning Corp. of Santa Barbara, 1988

CA-SBA-46 (Mescalitan Island), Santa Barbara County. Lynn Gamble, Director. Preparation of house-floor contour maps using AutoCAD.

Client: Santa Barbara County, 1988

Hammonds Meadow, CA-SBA-1213, Santa Barbara County. Laboratory Director for Phase II excavations of a Late Period village on the Santa Barbara coast near Montecito.

Client: Planning Corp. of Santa Barbara, 1987 to 1988

Wilson Land Exchange. Field Director for a Phase I reconnaissance survey of isolated National Forest properties slated for exchange.

Client: Los Padres National Forest, 1986

Santa Barbara Island. Crew Chief/Field Director during test excavations at various sites throughout the island. Excavations were carried out as part of a comprehensive management plan for the cultural resources of the park.

Client: Channel Islands National Park, 1986

CA-SBA-245, Las Cruces, Gaviota State Park, Santa Barbara County. Photo documentation of Las Cruces adobe and analysis of impacts through historical reconstruction via aerial photographs 1929 to 1979.

Client: Gaviota State Park, 1986

San Miguel Island, California, Channel Islands National Park. Don Morris, Director. Preparation of AutoCAD basemap depicting site survey information from Greenwood and Rosaire surveys.

Client: Channel Islands National Park, 1985

San Luis Obispo County

San Lawrence Terrace Cultural Resource Assessment, San Miguel. Archaeological and paleontological assessment of the 55-acre residential subdivision project in San Miguel, San Luis Obispo County.

Client: Kirk Consulting, 2005

Santa Ysabel Ranch, Construction Phase 2, Cultural Resource Monitoring Report, Paso Robles. Archaeological and paleontological monitoring report for the 200-acre construction phase 2 of the Santa Ysabel Ranch development project, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County.

Client: Weyrich Development, 2005

Santa Ysabel Ranch, The Lake Construction Phase, Cultural Resource Monitoring Report, Paso Robles. Archaeological and paleontological monitoring report for the 10-acre "The Lake" construction phase of the Santa Ysabel Ranch development project, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County.

Client: Weyrich Development, 2005

Data Recovery Research Design for CA-SLO-2077, The Hot Springs Site, Paso Robles. Editing and expansion of a previously developed data recovery research design for the Hot Springs Site (CA-SLO-2077) within the Santa Ysabel Ranch project area, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County.

Client: Weyrich Development, 2005

Archaeological Testing at CA-SLO-993 in the City of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County. Field technician responsible for excavation of site evaluation units.

Client: C.A. Singer and Associates, 1990

Mono

Clearwater Specific Plan. BonTerra Consulting conducted a historic archives review and SB 18 consultation on behalf of the Town of Mammoth Lakes, Mono County for the proposed 5.7-acre development project.

Client: RBF Consulting, 2006

Inyo

Extended Phase I Studies at CA-INY-371, Inyo County. Surface survey and shovel test pit excavations with the Owens Dry Lake dust control pipeline corridor. The corridor running from the Los Angeles Aqueduct to the Owens Dry Lake project area contained a previously undocumented extension of prehistoric site CA-INY-371.

Client: Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Barnard Construction, CH2M Hill, Los Angeles DWP, 2002

Owens Lake Dust Control Project, Inyo County. Archaeological survey of five areas totaling approximately 1,400 acres within Phase II construction project area.

Client: Barnard Construction, CH2M Hill, Los Angeles DWP, 2002

Owens Lake Dust Control Project, Inyo County. Archaeological monitoring of Phase II construction operations, site recording, and survey.

Client: Barnard Construction, CH2MHill, Los Angeles DWP, 2001 to 2002

Calaveras

Timber Sale Survey, Stanislaus National Forest. Survey of approximately 400 acres of potential timber harvest land within Calaveras County for historic and prehistoric archaeological resources.

Client: Stanislaus National Forest, 1990

Nevada

Malakoff Diggins State Historic Park Pre-disaster Mitigation Cultural Resource Assessment, Nevada County. Section 106 cultural resources assessment of a 3.5-mile fuel reduction corridor within the Malakoff Diggins State Historic Park, Nevada County.

Client: URS Corporation and the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), 2004

Empire Mine Historic State Park Pre-disaster Mitigation MOA. Preparation of a Advisory Council for Historic Preservation-approved Memorandum of Agreement regarding fuel reduction operations within the Empire Mine Historic State Park, Grass Valley, Nevada County.

Client: URS Corporation and the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), 2004

Studies Outside California

Great Plains data maps. AutoCAD maps depicting shifting cultural boundaries within post-contact Great Plains (dissertation materials).

Client: Doug Bamforth, 1987

New Frontiers in the Archaeology of the Pacific Coast of Southern Mesoamerica. Preparation of maps representing site location and environmental data.

Client: Frederick Bove and Lynette Heller, 1987

Archaeomagnetic Evaluation. Prepared and processed archaeomagnetic samples from various Mesoamerican sites using the UCSB, Department of Geology cryogenic magnetometer.

Client: Dan Wolfman, 1986

Belize River Archaeological Settlement Survey. Preparation of transect maps for two 5-kilometer and one 10-kilometer survey depicting contour and settlement data using AutoCAD.

Client: Anabel Ford, Social Process Research Institute, 1984 to 1986

Professional Experience:

BonTerra Consulting, Managing Archaeologist–2005 to Present
Pacific West Archaeology–1996 to 2005
Ogden Environmental & Energy Services–1991 to 1996
UCLA Institute of Archaeology–1988 to 1991
UC Santa Barbara Center for Archaeological Studies–1984 to 1988

Registrations, Certifications, and Affiliations:

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA, formerly SOPA), 1992

County of San Diego Certification, 1992
County of Riverside Certification, 2002
County of Orange Certification, 2006
Various County and City Consultant Lists

Society for American Archaeology (SAA)
Society for California Archaeology (SCA)
San Diego County Archaeological Society (SDCAS) President, 1999

APPENDIX B
CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

South Central Coastal Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
714.278.5395 / FAX 714.278.5542
anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic.html - sccic@fullerton.edu

Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange

February 5, 2007

SCCIC # 7292.4432

Mr. Brian K. Glenn
BonTerra Consulting
151 Kalmus Drive
Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626-7969
(714) 444-9199

RE: Records Search for PACE J003: Talbert Lake Restoration Project

Dear Mr. Glenn,

As per your request received on January 29, 2007, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project. The search includes a review of all recorded archaeological sites within a 1-mile radius of the project site as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historical Places (CR), the National Register of Historic Places (NR), and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) listings were reviewed for the above referenced project. The following is a discussion of the findings.

Newport Beach and Seal Beach, CA. USGS 7.5' Quadrangles

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

Seventeen archaeological sites (30-000082, 30-000088, 30-000142, 30-000185, 30-000296, 30-000346, 30-000359, 30-000367, 30-000372, 30-000595, 30-001214, 30-001275, 30-001313, 30-001315, 30-001316, 30-001317, and 30-001318) have been identified within a 1-mile radius of the project site. None of the above archaeological sites are located within the project site. None of the above sites are listed on the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (DOE) list. No isolates have been identified within a 1-mile radius of the project site. No isolates are located within the project site.

HISTORIC RESOURCES:

Nine additional cultural resources (30-150064, 30-150065, 30-150066, 30-150067, 30-150068, 30-150069, 30-176488, 30-176489, and 30-176490) have been identified within a 1-

mile radius of the project site. None of the above additional cultural resources are located within the project site.

Copies of our historic maps – Las Bolsas (1896 and 1941) and Santa Ana (1896 and 1901) 15' USGS - are enclosed for your review.

The California Point of Historical Interest (2006) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a 1-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historical Landmarks (2006) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a 1-mile radius of the project site.

The California Register of Historical Places (2006) lists no properties within a 1-mile radius of the project site. These are properties determined to have a National Register of Historic Places Status of 1 or 2, a California Historical Landmark numbering 770 and higher, or a Point of Historical Interest listed after 1/1/1998.

The National Register of Historic Places (2004) lists no properties within a 1-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historic Resources Inventory (2004) lists no properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a 1-mile radius of the project site.

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS:

Twenty-eight studies (OR1*, OR326, OR578, OR908*, OR927, OR942, OR1002, OR1031*, OR1442, OR1450, OR1454, OR1468, OR1469, OR1471, OR1757*, OR1836, OR1863, OR1901, OR1931, OR1954, OR2026, OR2033, OR2071, OR2226, OR2605, OR2684, OR3170, and OR3171) have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the project site. Of these, four are located within the project site. There are nine additional investigations located on the Newport Beach and Seal Beach 7.5' USGS Quadrangles that are potentially within a 1-mile radius of the project site. These reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information.

(* = Located within the project site)

Please forward a copy of any reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you **do not include** records search maps in your report. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, contact the office at 714.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 8:00 am to 3:30 pm.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the SCCIC number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Sincerely,
SCCIC



Thomas David Shackford
Lead Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

- (X) Maps – Newport Beach and Seal Beach 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, Las Bolsas and Santa Ana 15' USGS Quadrangle – 12 pages
- (X) Bibliography – 5 pages
- (X) Site Records – (30-000082, 30-000088, 30-000142, 30-000185, 30-000296, 30-000346, 30-000359, 30-000367, 30-000372, 30-000595, 30-001214, 30-001275, 30-001313, 30-001315, 30-001316, 30-001317, 30-001318, 30-150064, 30-150065, 30-150066, 30-150067, 30-150068, 30-150069, 30-176488, 30-176489, and 30-176490) – 66 pages
- (X) Confidentiality Form
- (X) Invoice # 7292.4432

Bibliography: Pace J003: Talbert Lake Restoration Project

IC ID#: OR1

DATE: 1973

PAGES: 93

AUTHOR: Ahlering, Michael L.

FIRM: Archaeological RESEARCH, INC.

TITLE: Report of A SCIENTIFIC Resources Survey and INVENTORY:
CONDUCTED for the CITY of HUNTinGTON BEACH, CALIforNIA

AREA:

SITES: CA-ORA-78, ORA-82, ORA-84, ORA-85, ORA-86, ORA-87,
CA-ORA-88, ORA-142, ORA-145, ORA-149, ORA-183,
CA-ORA-185, ORA-276, ORA-288, ORA-289, ORA-290,
CA-ORA-291, ORA-292, ORA-293, ORA-302, ORA-346,
CA-ORA-356, ORA-358, ORA-359, ORA-363, ORA-365,

QUADNAME: NEWPORT BEACH
SEAL BEACH

MEMO:

IC ID#: OR1002

DATE: 1989

PAGES: 127

AUTHOR: Van Bueren, T., S. Goldberg, M. Moratto, L. Portia, and J. Sorensen

FIRM: INFOTEC

TITLE: INVENTORY and Evaluation of Cultural Resources, BOLSA CHICA
MESA AND HUNTinGTON BEACH MESA, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIforNIA

AREA:

SITES: CA-ORA-78, ORA-82, ORA-83, ORA-84, ORA-85, ORA-88,
CA-ORA-288, ORA-290, ORA-291, ORA-292,
CA-ORA-293, ORA-294, ORA-364, ORA-365, ORA-366,
CA-ORA-1192

QUADNAME: SEAL BEACH

MEMO:

Bibliography: Pace J003: Talbert Lake Restoration Project

IC ID#: OR1031 **DATE:** 1990 **PAGES:** 49

AUTHOR: Desautels, Nancy Whitney

FIRM: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

TITLE: Cultural Resource Assessment of the HUNTINGTON CENTRAL PARK
HUNTINGTON BEACH, CALIFORNIA

AREA: 300 ac

SITES: CA-ORA-82, ORA-142

QUADNAME: SEAL BEACH
NEWPORT BEACH

MEMO:

IC ID#: OR1442 **DATE:** 1995 **PAGES:** 123

AUTHOR: Maniery, M., B. Padon, C. Baker and K. Syda

FIRM: PAR Environmental Services Inc., Petra Resources Inc.

TITLE: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of Selected Resources within the Bolsa Chica
Project, Orange County, California

AREA: 1300 ac

SITES: 30-100049, 30-100052, 30-100047, 30-100053, 30-100048, 30-001442H, 30-001441, 30-
100051, 30-100052, 30-150002, 30-150064, 30-150065, 30-150066, 30-150067, 30-150068, 30-
150069, 30-150070, 30-150080, 30-150072, 30-150073, 30-150074, 30-150075
30-150076, 30-150077, 30-150078, 30-150079

QUADNAME: Seal Beach

MEMO:

IC ID#: OR1450 **DATE:** 1992 **PAGES:** 125

AUTHOR: Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.

FIRM: Scientific Resources Survey, Inc.

TITLE: An Archaeological Assessment of Edwards Street and Garfield Avenue Widening Project,
Huntington Beach, California

AREA: 495 ac

SITES: 30-000082,30-000088,30-000365

QUADNAME: Seal Beach

MEMO:

Bibliography: Pace J003: Talbert Lake Restoration Project

IC ID#: OR1454

DATE: 1993

PAGES: 3

AUTHOR: Anonymous

FIRM: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

TITLE: Final Report Archaeological Monitoring Goldenwest Street- Reclaimed Water Pipeline Project

AREA:

SITES:

QUADNAME: Seal Beach

MEMO:

IC ID#: OR1468

DATE: 1989

PAGES: 25

AUTHOR: Anonymous

FIRM: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

TITLE: Archaeological Monitoring Goldenwest and Ellis Improvement Project City of Huntington Beach Orange County, California

AREA: 2 ac

SITES:

QUADNAME: Seal Beach

MEMO:

IC ID#: OR1469

DATE: 1991

PAGES: 8

AUTHOR: Anonymous

FIRM: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

TITLE: Archaeological Investigations on the Shell and Lithic Scatters Holly Seacliff Project Area Huntington Beach, California

AREA: 760 ac

SITES: 30-000088, 30-000365, 30-000366, 30-000364

QUADNAME: Seal Beach, Newport Beach

MEMO:

Bibliography: Pace J003: Talbert Lake Restoration Project

IC ID#: OR1471 **DATE:** 1989 **PAGES:** 25
AUTHOR: SRS
 FIRM: Scientific Resource Survey, Inc.
TITLE: Water mains Archaeological Monitoring Reservoir Hill Assessment District City of Huntington Beach Orange County, California
AREA: 170 ac
SITES:

QUADNAME: Seal Beach
 Newport Beach
MEMO:

IC ID#: OR1757 **DATE:** 1998 **PAGES:** 9
AUTHOR: Bonner, Wayne H.
 FIRM: Chambers Group, Inc.
TITLE: Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 089-11 in the City of Huntington Beach, California
AREA: .25 ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Seal Beach
MEMO:

IC ID#: OR1836 **DATE:** 1998 **PAGES:** 31
AUTHOR: Padon, Beth
 FIRM: Discovery Works, Inc.
TITLE: Cultural Resource Review for Groundwater Replenishment System Program EIR/Tier I/EIS, Orange County Water District and County Sanitation Districts of Orange County
AREA: 17.3 li mi
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Orange, Anaheim, Newport Beach
MEMO:

Bibliography: Pace J003: Talbert Lake Restoration Project

IC ID#: OR1863 **DATE:** 1994 **PAGES:** 157
AUTHOR: Whitney-Desautels, Nancy
FIRM: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
TITLE: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Holly Seacliff Planning Area I Huntington Beach, California
AREA: 54 ac
SITES: 30-000088, 30-000365

QUADNAME: Seal Beach
MEMO:

IC ID#: OR1901 **DATE:** 1987 **PAGES:** 45
AUTHOR: Anonymous
FIRM: P&D Technologies
TITLE: Request for Determination of Effect for the Warner Avenue Widening and Reconstruction Project, City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, California
AREA: 4 li mi
SITES: 30-176488, 30-176489, 30-176490

QUADNAME: Newport Beach, Seal Beach
MEMO:

IC ID#: OR1931 **DATE:** 1997 **PAGES:** 77
AUTHOR: Davy, Douglas M.
FIRM: Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation
TITLE: Archaeological Resources Protection Plan, Decommissioning of the Research, Testing, and Evaluation Area, Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Orange County, California
AREA: 40.83 ac
SITES: 19-000272,30-000298,30-000256,30-000257,30-000258,30-000259,30-000260,30-000261,30-000262,30-000263,30-000850,30-000851,30-000852,30-000264,30-000143,30-000265,30-000322,30-001118,30-001455,30-001352,19-001821

QUADNAME: Los Alamitos
MEMO:

Bibliography: Pace J003: Talbert Lake Restoration Project

IC ID#: OR1954 **DATE:** 1996 **PAGES:** 22

AUTHOR: Padon, Beth

FIRM: Petra Resources, Inc.

TITLE: Archaeological Archival Review and Survey of the CO 5 and CO 6 Flood Control Channels, Anaheim, Newport, and Seal Beach USGS 7.5' Quadrangles, Orange County, California

AREA: 110,900 li. Ft.

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Anaheim, Newport Beach, Seal Beach

MEMO:

IC ID#: OR2026 **DATE:** 1999 **PAGES:** 78

AUTHOR: Larson, William

FIRM: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

TITLE: Edwards Street Improvement Project from Ellis Ave. to Inlet Dr. Archeaological Grading Monitoring

AREA: .5 mi

SITES: 30-000082

QUADNAME: Seal Beach

MEMO:

IC ID#: OR2033 **DATE:** 1987 **PAGES:** 88

AUTHOR: Mason, Roger

FIRM: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

TITLE: Research Design for Evaluation of Coastal Archaeological Sites in Northern Orange County, California

AREA:

SITES: 30-000078, 30-000083, 30-000084, 30-000085, 30-000086, 30-000145, 30-000288, 30-000368, 30-000555, 30-000082, 30-000088, 30-000290, 30-000291, 30-000292, 30-000294, 30-000365, 30-000366, 30-000183, 30-000302, 30-000256 thru 30-000264, 30-000322, 30-000143

QUADNAME: Seal Beach, Newport Beach, Los Alamitos

MEMO:

Bibliography: Pace J003: Talbert Lake Restoration Project

IC ID#: OR2071

DATE: 1989

PAGES: 48

AUTHOR: Bissell, Ronald

FIRM: RMW Paleo Associates

TITLE: Revised Version: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Holly-Seacliff Property, 760 Acres in Huntington Beach, Orange County, California

AREA: 760ac

SITES: 30-000142, 30-000082, 30-000365, 30-000088, 30-000364, 30-000366

QUADNAME: Seal Beach, Newport Beach

MEMO:

IC ID#: OR2226

DATE: 2001

PAGES: 9

AUTHOR: Duke, Curt

FIRM: LSA

TITLE: CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY NO. CM292-03 ORANGE COUNTY, CALIforNIA

AREA: <1 ac

SITES: 30-000296

QUADNAME: Newport Beach

MEMO:

IC ID#: OR326

DATE: 1978

PAGES: 30

AUTHOR: Desautels, Roger J.

FIRM: Scientific Resource Survey, Inc.

TITLE: Archaeological Report on the PROPOSED ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT COSTA MESA/HUNTinGTON BEACH area of the COUNTY of ORANGE,

AREA:

SITES: CA-ORA-76, ORA-87, ORA-113, ORA-142, ORA-145, ORA-174, ORA-296, ORA-358, ORA-492

QUADNAME: Newport Beach, Seal Beach

MEMO:

Bibliography: Pace J003: Talbert Lake Restoration Project

IC ID#: OR578 **DATE:** 1974 **PAGES:** 60
AUTHOR: Tadlock, Lewis
FIRM:
TITLE: Report of Archaeological Survey and Test Excavations, ORA185, ORA372, ORA376
AREA:
SITES: 30-000376, 30-000185, 30-000372

QUADNAME: Newport Beach
MEMO:

IC ID#: OR908 **DATE:** 1987 **PAGES:** 15
AUTHOR: Bissell, Ronald M.
FIRM: RMW
TITLE: ADENDUM TO: HISTORICAL PROPERTIES Survey Report, GOLDBERWEST STREET
BETWEEN WARNER AVE. and the PACIFIC COAST HIGHWAY, HUNTINGTON BEACH,
ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, DATED 14 SEPTEMBER 1986
AREA: 4 li mi
SITES: CA-ORA-142 AND HISTORIC SITES

QUADNAME: SEAL BEACH
MEMO:

IC ID#: OR927 **DATE:** 1989 **PAGES:** 72
AUTHOR: Bissell, Ronald M.
FIRM: RMW PALEO Associates
TITLE: REVISED VERSION: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the
HOLLY-SEACLIFF PROPERTY, 760 ACRES in HUNTINGTON BEACH, ORANGE
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
AREA: 760 ac
SITES: CA-ORA-88, ORA-365, ORA-366, ORA-364, ORA-1192

QUADNAME: NEWPORT BEACH
SEAL BEACH
MEMO:

Bibliography: Pace J003: Talbert Lake Restoration Project

IC ID#: OR942

DATE: 1988

PAGES: 15

AUTHOR: Bissell, Ronald M.

FIRM: RMW PALEO Associates

TITLE: Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the ELLIS-GOLDENWEST
QUARTER SECTION, 160 ACRES in HUNTINGTON BEACH, ORANGE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA

AREA: 110 ac

SITES: CA-ORA-365, ORA-88, ORA-364, ORA-82, ORA-142

QUADNAME: Seal Beach

MEMO:

IC ID#: OR2605

DATE: 2002

PAGES: 9

AUTHOR: Duke, Curt

FIRM: LSA Associates, Inc.

TITLE: Cultural Resource Assessment AT & T Wireless Services Facility No. 13014A Orange County,
California

AREA: .25 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Seal Beach

MEMO:

IC ID#: OR2684

DATE: 2002

PAGES: 10

AUTHOR: Duke, Curt

FIRM: LSA Associates, Inc.

TITLE: Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular wireless Facility No. SC 101-01

AREA: .25 ac

SITES:

QUADNAME: Seal Beach

MEMO:

Bibliography: Pace J003: Talbert Lake Restoration Project

IC ID#: OR3170

DATE: 2005

PAGES: 16

AUTHOR: Bonner, Wayne H.

FIRM: Michael Brandman Associates (MBA)

TITLE: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate LSANCA3005B (Huntington Beach Sports Complex), Golden West Street, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California

AREA: <1 ac

SITES: 30-000142, 30-001214, 30-001275, 30-001315, 30-001316, 30-001317, 30-001318

QUADNAME: Seal Beach

MEMO:

IC ID#: OR3171

DATE: 1971

PAGES: 198

AUTHOR: Ahlering, Michael L., Cooley, Theodore G., Munoz, N. Jeanne

FIRM: Archaeological Research Inc.

TITLE: Excavation and Analysis of 4-Ora-291: Coastal Shell Midden

AREA: ~20000 sq m

SITES: 30-000291

QUADNAME: Seal Beach

MEMO:

APPENDIX C

SECTION 106: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION



TRANSMITTAL

DATE: January 9, 2007

TO: Mr. David Singleton
Environmental Specialist III
Native American Heritage Comm.
915 Capitol Mall, Rm. 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

FAX NUMBER: (916) 657-5390
TEL NUMBER: (916) 653-4082
CLIENT CODE: PACE
PROJECT CODE: J003
FROM: Brian Glenn, M.A., RPA

☒ Fax / Pages 1 ☐ Mail ☐ Fed Ex / Overnite Express ☐ Delivery / Courier

REGARDING: Sacred Lands File Search and Section 106 Contact List Request

Dear Mr. Singleton:

At your earliest convenience, please conduct a search of the Sacred Lands File for **Talbert Lake Restoration Project** in the City of Huntington Beach, Orange County. The project location is shown on the USGS **Seal Beach** 7.5 Minute Quadrangle in Section 26 of Township 5S/Range 11W (S.B.B.M).

Please provide a list of Native American groups/individuals corresponding to the area who could be contacted in regard to this project.

Please fax the results to me at (714) 444-9599, referencing your letter to "**PACE J003: Talbert Lake Restoration Project.**"

If you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (714) 444-9199 or via email at bglenn@bonterraconsulting.com.

Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager

P:\Projects\PACE J003 Talbert Lake\PACE J003 Native American Outreach\PACE J003 NAHC request.doc

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net



January 10, 2007

Mr. Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA, Cultural Resources Manager

BonTerra Consulting

151 KALMUS DRIVE, SUITE E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626-7969

Sent by FAX to: 714-444-9599
Number of pages: 3

Re: Cultural Resource Identification Study/Sacred Lands File Search for Proposed PACE J003:
Talbert Lake Restoration Project, City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Glenn:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any 'area of potential effect (APE).'

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A List of Native American contacts are attached to assist you. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 15064.5(f) and Section 15097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.6 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton, Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contacts
Orange County
January 10, 2007**

Ti'At Society

Cindi Alvitre

6602 Zelzah Avenue

Reseda, CA 91335

pimugirl@aol.com

(714) 504-2468 Cell

Gabrielino

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation

David Belardes, Chairperson

31742 Via Belardes

San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Juaneno

(949) 493-0959

(949) 493-1601 Fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians

Sonia Johnston, Chairperson

P.O. Box 25628

Santa Ana, CA 92799

ajuaneno@verizon.

(949) 462-0710

(714) 323-8312 (Cell)

(949) 462-9451 Fax

Juaneno

Gabrielino/Tongva Tribal Council

Anthony Morales, Chairperson

PO Box 693

San Gabriel, CA 91778

Gabrielino Tongva

(626) 286-1632

(626) 286-1758 - Home

(626) 286-1262 Fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians

Anita Espinoza

1740 Concerto Drive

Anaheim, CA 92807

(714) 779-8832

Juaneno

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation

Anthony Rivera, Chairman

31411-A La Matanza Street

San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675-2674

Juaneno

arivera@juaneno.com

949-488-3484

949-488-3294 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Sec. 7050.5 of the Health & Safety Code, Sec. 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Sec. 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Talbert Lake Restoration Project in the City of Huntington Beach, Orange County for which a Sacred Lands File search was requested.

**Native American Contacts
Orange County
January 10, 2007**

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians of CA

Ms. Susan Frank

PO Box 3021

Gabrielino

Beaumont , CA 92223

(951) 845-3606

Phone/Fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation

Joyce Perry , Tribal Manager & Cultural Resources

31742 Via Belardes

Juaneno

San Juan Capistrano , CA 92675

(949) 493-0959

(949) 493-1601 Fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians

Alfred Cruz, Culural Resources Coordinator

P.O. Box 25628

Juaneno

Santa Ana , CA 92799

714-998-0721

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians

Joe Ocampo, Environmental Coordinator

P.O. Box 25628

Juaneno

Santa Ana , CA 92799

(949) 462-0710

(949) 462-9451 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Sec. 7050.5 of the Health & Safety Code, Sec. 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Sec. 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Talbert Lake Restoration Project in the City of Huntington Beach, Orange County for which a Sacred Lands File search was requested.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION RECORD
Talbert Lake Restoration Project

Results of NAHC inquiry: The NAHC did not identify any sacred lands in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

<u>Native American Group/Individual</u>	<u>Date Letter Mailed</u>	<u>Certified Mail / OverNite Rec'd</u>	<u>Date Telephoned</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Cindi Alvitre, Ti'At Society	02/14/07	02/15/07	03/26/07	Ms. Alvitre noted the sensitive nature of the area with regard to cultural resources given the presence of previously documented sites directly adjacent to the project APE. She recommended the presence of Native American monitors in the event cultural resources are encountered. She further recommended that the Native American Heritage Commission and the Most Like Descendent be contacted in the event Native American human remains are encountered.
Sonia Johnston, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians	02/14/07	02/20/07	03/26/07	Ms. Johnston requested to be contacted in the event Native American cultural resources are encountered.
Anita Espinoza, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians	02/14/07	02/15/07	03/26/07	Ms. Espinoza requested to be contacted in the event Native American cultural resources are encountered or if Native American monitors are needed.
David Belardes, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation	02/14/07	02/15/07	03/26/07	Left voice-mail for Mr. Belardes and Ms. Perry regarding the project and requested a call back should they have information, concerns, or request for consultation. No response as of date of project submittal.
Anthony Morales, Gabrielino/Tongva Tribal Council	02/14/07	02/15/07	04/02/07	Left message for Mr. Morales with the receptionist regarding the project and requested a call back should they have information, concerns, or request for consultation. No response as of date of project submittal.
Anthony Rivera, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation	02/14/07	02/15/07	04/02/07	Left voice-mail for Mr. Rivera regarding the project and requested a call back should they have information, concerns, or request for consultation. No response as of date of project submittal.
Susan Frank, Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians of CA	02/14/07	Returned Unclaimed	04/02/07	Left voice-mail for Ms. Frank regarding the project and requested a call back should they have information, concerns, or request for consultation. No response as of date of project submittal.
Alfred Cruz, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians	02/14/07	02/20/07	04/02/07	Mr. Cruz requested caution during construction given the density of Native American burials previously encountered in the area. He further requested to be contacted in the event Native American cultural resources are encountered.
Joyce Perry, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation	02/14/07	02/15/07	03/26/07	Left voice-mail for Mr. Belardes and Ms. Perry regarding the project and requested a call back should they have information, concerns, or request for consultation. No response as of date of project submittal.
Joe Ocampo, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians	02/14/07	02/20/07	03/24/07	Mr. Ocampo requested to be contacted in the event Native American cultural resources are encountered.

APPENDIX D
PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

26 January 2007

BonTerra Consulting
151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626-7969

Attn: Brian K. Glenn, Cultural Resources Manager

re: Paleontological Resources for the proposed PACE J003: Talbert Lake Restoration Project, in
the City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, project area

Dear Brian:

I have conducted a thorough search of our Vertebrate Paleontology records for the proposed PACE J003: Talbert Lake Restoration Project, in the City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, project area as outlined on the sections of the Seal Beach and Newport Beach USGS topographic quadrangle maps that you sent to me on 24 January 2007. We have no vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have localities nearby from the same or similar sedimentary deposits as occur within the proposed project area.

In the lower lying northwestern portions of the proposed project area the surficial deposits consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium. These deposits are usually do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality from these deposits is LACM 4018, situated directly north of the proposed project area at the intersection of Warner Avenue and Golden West Street, that produced specimens of invertebrates, reptiles, birds, rodents, horses and deer in peat between four and eight feet below the surface, but these specimens were later determined to be of very late Holocene age. The more elevated eastern and southern portions of the proposed project area have surficial deposits of Quaternary terraces, either marine or terrestrial. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality from these deposits is LACM 65113, situated west-northwest of the proposed project area along Warner Avenue close to Bolsa Chica Street, that produced Pleistocene age specimens of mammoth, *Mammuthus*, between six and eight feet below the soil and specimens of fossil bison, *Bison*, between fourteen and twenty feet below the soil. At Sunset and Bolsa Chica beaches further west of the proposed project area we have three fossil vertebrate localities from similar deposits in the intertidal zone or just

offshore that produced fossil specimens of Pleistocene age: LACM 1121 produced mammoth, *Mammuthus*, sea otter, *Enhydra*, and horse *Equus*; LACM 3291 produced camel, *Camelops hesternus*; and LACM 6912 produced mammoth, *Mammuthus*, ground sloth, *Paramylodon*, horse, *Equus*, and bison, *Bison*.

Grading or shallow excavations in the lower lying northwestern portions of the proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations in those portions, or any excavations in the older Quaternary terrace deposits in the more elevated eastern and southern portions of the proposed project area, however, have a good chance of encountering significant vertebrate fossils of Late Pleistocene (Quaternary) age. Therefore, any substantial excavations in the proposed project area should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Any fossil materials uncovered during mitigation activities should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice